AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONY

Of INVESTING

His ELECTORAL HIGHNESS

OF

BRANDENBURGH

WITH THE

Order of the Garter.

PERFORM'D

At *BERLIN* on the 6th of *June*, 1690.

By **James Johnston**, Esq; His Majesties Envoy Extraordinary to His Electoral Highness, and Principal Commissioner.

And **Gregory King**, Esq; The other Commissioner for this Investiture.

With the Speeches made at this Solemnity by the said Mr. *Johnston*, and Monsieur *Fulks*, Minister of State to his Electoral Highness.

LONDON:

Printed for **Ric. Chiswell**, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. M DC XC

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K Frederick I., King of Prussia

LICENS'D,

July 15. G. SARUM

Chancellor of the Order.

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Febry 2 Mr King kissed the Kings hand at Whitehall upon his Departure for Berlin & his allowance of 30s p day

Febry. 13 Mr King went to Gravesend & the same Night Mr Johnston arrived there also

27 They sail'd down the River in the Anne yacht to the hope the 29 anchord at the Bar Edge the 29 at 2 pm passed by the North Foreland Sunday the 30 at 9. a m made the Island of Schowen at 2 pm passed by the Trill between 4 & 5 landed at Rotterdam

June 16 Mr King & his Servants (3) parted from Berlin & arrived at Hamburgh 19th

July 3 was appointed for the Hamburger Convoy to sail for England, but the French Fleet being in the Channel it was deferr'd

22 Mr King took a yacht for Cookshaven at the mouth of the River where the Convoy lay

29 The Convoy & Merchant Ships sailed for England

August 4. At Noon made the Land between the Spurn head & Flamborough & at 8 pm anchord in the Humber, & about Midnight Mr King got to Hull, the next day set out and arrived at London the 7th. The 9th gave notice of his arrival

14 Waited on Lo Nottingham,

15 Delivered Lord Nottingham two Letters from the Elector & Electress to the Queen

16 Delivered the Queen the Cabinet from the Electress, & kissed the Queens hand

	Ducats
Pour le Herault	500
Pour le habit de son Altesse Electorale qui appartient au Roy d'Armes 300 Ecus en Or	150
Pour le Commis 150 Ecus en or	75
Pour un des Valets 30 Ecus en Or	15
Pour l'autre Valet aussi 30 Ecus en Or	15
	755
Le Valeur de l'Epée on estime	15
	770
Pour le leuve du Coronnement 30 Ecus	15
	785

	£	s	d
Charges of Passing the Privy Seal	30	19	3
A Certif. of my departure from ye King	2	2	6
A Certificate of my Return	2	2	6
	35	4	3

The Above from an Almanack wherein the particulars abowment are set down in Mr Kings hand writing

PRESENTED BY MUSEUM S.S.R. BRITANNICUS LADY BANKS

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONY OF INVESTING His ELECTORAL HIGHNESS OF *BRANDENBURGH*, &c.

WE arrived here on *Tuesday* the 27*th* of *May*, *Old stile*, with Mr. *Johnston*, His Majesties Envoy Extraordinary; and Mr. *King*, Commissioner for the Investiture. The Elector came hither Post on the *Saturday* thereafter, from *Coningsberg*. On *Monday* following, being the second of *June*, the Commissioners had a private Audience; at which they Delivered the Credential Letters, and Book of Statutes; after which they put on the Elector the *Ribbon-*

Garter and *George*. ----They had likewiſe a Private Audience of Her Electoral Highneſs, of the Princeſs Electreſs, and of the *Margraff*, and Two other Princes, the Elector's Brothers. This they did for the diſpatch, and that they might have the freedom of going to Court, and ſeeing the adjuſting of the States, and the putting of all other things in Order, againſt the time of the Solemn Inveſtiture. But they could not have a Publick Audience, nor could the Ceremony of Inveſtiture be performed, till the Elector's Court, and his Coaches and Horſes ſhould arrive; which hapned on *Thurſday* night. In the mean time all other things were made ready, and the next day, being *Friday* the 6*th* of *June*, was appointed both for the Publick Audience, and the Ceremony of Inveſtiture. The Commiſſioners were willing that theſe Two ſhould be joined together, that no time might be loſt, nor the Elector's Journey to the *Rhine* ſtopt ſo much as one moment, upon the account of the Solemnity.

On *Friday* morning the Baron of *Shiarm*, the eldeſt Privy-Councellor, or Miniſter of State, (as they ſpeak here) came from Court, accompanied with a great many other Gen-

Gentlemen, and particularly with Monsieur *Bescat*, (whose Office it was to regulate the Ceremony) all in Rich Cloaths, with Six of the Elector's Coaches, and Six Horses in each of them, and carried the Commissioners and their Retinue to Court; Twenty four *Trabants*, or Horse-Guards, walking along all the way, on both sides of the Coaches: Not to mention a great many of the Elector's Servants that did also attend them. At Court they were received with Double Guards, and Colours displayed; Twenty four Trumpets, and two pair of Kettle-Drums sounding all the while. The Commissioners Coach past through the Inner-Court of the Castle; at the foot of the Stairs the Commissioners were received by the Grand Marshal, with his Silver Staff of Office: At the head of the Stairs they were met by the Elector's Great Chamberlain, the Count of *Denherff*, and so were conducted to the Elector's Chamber; all the Rooms, as they pass'd along, being full of the Nobility and Gentry of the Court, and the *Trebants* making the Guard up the stairs, and along the Two first Rooms.

From the Elector's Apartment, they went to an Audience of the Electrice, where were all

all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Family, and the Ladies of the Court, richly dreſſed: Then they were conducted to the Rooms where the Robes of the Order were before placed, where all things being in readineſs, they went to another Room near adjoining, in which his Electoral Highneſs was, and thence began the Proceſſion to the Great Hall, which is one of the nobleſt Rooms that is to be ſeen any-where, being above 100 foot long, and above 50 foot broad, adorn'd all about with the Marble Statues of the Electors of the Family, and the Roof richly painted. They went in this order: firſt, The Nobility and Officers of the Court in great number; The Grand Marſhal and Marſhal with their Silver Staves of Office, being the laſt of them. Next came two belonging to the Commiſſioners, one of them carrying the King's Commiſſion, and the other the Cap and Feather; then followed Mr. *Gregory King* in the Mantle of the Kings at Arms, bearing the Habit and Enſigns of the Order on a Velvet Cuſhion. Next came Mr. *Johnſton* alone; and in the laſt place his Electoral Highneſs, attended by the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Grand Chamberlain.

Thus

Thus they went through a long Gallery (having the *Trabants* on each ſide) into the Hall, and ſo into the Rails which divided the upper end of the Hall, that was raiſed four Steps, making the due Reverences to the Sovereign's State; the Electrice, with the Princeſſes and Princes Ladies, and publick Miniſters, having before taken their places within the Rails.

The Elector being placed under his State, and the Robes being laid on a Table near his Highneſs, the two Commiſſioners ſeated themſelves in two armed Chairs, and the Trumpets and Muſick ceaſing, Mr. *Johnſton* made a Diſcourſe in *Engliſh*. But not to oblige the Elector to ſtand, becauſe of an hurt in his Leg, the Expedient fallen upon was this; That inſtead of four Diſcourſes (as the Cuſtom is) two by one of the Commiſſioners, and two by one belonging to the Elector; that one only ſhould be made by Mr. *Johnſton* in the beginning, and another at the end of the Ceremony by Monſieur *Fulks*, one of the Elector's Miniſters of State. And therefore Mr. *Johnſton* having put his two Diſcourſes into one, and having only told the ſubſtance of them in Engliſh, he preſented a Tranſlation in *High Dutch* to the Elector, which he

ordered his Chief Secretary to read; the Elector and the Commiſſioners having ſtood during the pronouncing of the Engliſh, but ſitting when the Dutch Copy was read. Then they preſented the King's Commiſſion to the Elector, which he gave to a Miniſter of State, who delivered it to the Secretary to be read, the Elector and all others ſtanding up; which being again delivered to the Elector, his Highneſs gave it to Mr. *King*; After which, the Commiſſioners having taken off his Highneſs's Coat, Sword, Belt, Ribbon-George and Garter, Mr. *Johnſton* inveſted the Elector with the Diamond-Garter, the Surcoat, the Sword and Belt, the great Mantle, the Hood, and at laſt the great Collar and George, in the order as they were delivered to him by Mr. *King*; who pronounced in Latin the uſual Forms of Admonitions upon Mr. *Johnſton*'s putting on the Elector each Enſign. Then they preſented to his Electoral Highneſs the Book of Statutes under the Great Seal of the Order, and he delivered them Letters certifying his reception of the Order, and containing an Engagement to obſerve the Statutes with the uſual Exceptions. Theſe Letters had already his Sign and Seal at them, yet his Electoral Highneſs had

had a Pen given him, and he made a ſhew of writing his Name.

Next they preſented him with the Cap and Feather, which his Electoral Highneſs had enriched with Diamonds to the value of above 50000 *l.* one of the Stones coſt above 10000 *l.*

Then Mr. *King* did congratulate his Electoral Highneſs, and proclaimed the Sovereigns and New-Knights Titles, upon which the Trumpets ſounded, and the Drums beat, and Muſick play'd.

This being over, Mr. *Johnſton* did alſo congratulate his Highneſs in a ſhort Complement; and then Monſieur *Fulks* made an handſome Speech to the praiſe of the Soveraign and the Order. This Speech was in *High-Dutch*, that it might be underſtood by the whole Aſſembly; and a Copy of it being given to Mr. *Stepney*, Mr. *Johnſton*'s Secretary, he read it publickly, the Elector and Commiſſioners ſitting all the while that Monſieur *Fulks* ſpoke, and that the Copy was read. Then they preſented the Stars or Glories, and the Ribbon of the Order; and returning to their Chairs, the Drums beat, the Trumpets ſounded, and the Cannon round the Town was thrice diſcharged. Then the Elector and Commiſſioners

returned in proceſſion as they came, and Mr. *Norton*, Collonel *Norton*'s Grandſon, had the honour to carry the Elector's Train.

A little after this, they came back to the Hall again to dinner, where his Electoral Highneſs and the two Commiſſioners only did ſit at the Table, his Highneſs being in the Robes, and the Court attending: The Elector began firſt the King's Health; 2dly, the Queen's; 3dly, the Knights of the Order; 4thly, Proſperity to the *Engliſh* Nation; 5thly, Succeſs to the Campaign. Mr. *Johnſton* began firſt the Elector's Heath; 2dly, the Electrices; 3dly, the Electoral Families; the Elector and Commiſſioners ſtood up, and the Guns were diſcharged at every Glaſs. After Dinner the Commiſſioners were carried home in the ſame manner as they were brought in the morning; at night they returned to Court in two Coaches with ſix Horſes, and ſupp'd with the Elector, the Electrice, and the Princeſs, where many of the ſame Healths were drunk again with the ſame Ceremony of firing, and ſtanding up.

After Supper the Fire-works began, and were much admired by every one, conſidering they had only three days to prepare them: There

There were many Rockets of all ſorts, and four great Fire-works of 40 or 50 foot high, the chief burnt blew, and was compoſed of the repreſentation of a Garter, having within it theſe four Letters, *V. W. M. R.* ſignifying *Vivant Willielmus Mariæ Reges*; and without the Garter were the Supporting Crown and Creſt of *England*. The other three were Pyramids burning in bright white fire, with Crowns on the tops of them, the middlemoſt having the Letter *B.* and the other two, *F.* and *H.* ſignifying *Britannia*, *Francia*, *Hibernia*. The Elector hath ordered the Garter to be put on the Plate. Ever ſince the publick Audience, we have been entertained at our Lodgings at the Elector's Charge, and attended by his Officers. Both the Commiſſioners have received Rich Preſents, the Principal Commiſſioner's being double the value of what was given to the other. The Servants of the firſt, to the number of ſixteen, and thoſe of the other Commiſſioner, three, had all conſiderable Preſents according to their ſeveral Offices. In a word, Every thing was done for the honour of the Order of the Sovereign of it, and of the new Knight; and in a manner more noble than it could have been expected the ſhortneſs of time would have allow'd.

Mr. *John-*

Mr. Johnſton's *Speech to his Electoral Highneſs.*

May it pleaſe Your Electoral Highneſs,

NOthing excites in men the deſire of Glory ſo much as ſignal and laſting marks of Honour. For to Noble and Generous Minds, Honour is certainly the greateſt Reward; and ſuch marks are the moſt acceptable parts of it, to wit, a publick acknowledgment that men deſerve it.

Of theſe Marks, the moſt eminent have been appropriated to Chevalry. Religion hath its Treaſury above. Juſtice, and the other peaceable Virtues without Arms, would be of little or no uſe. Therefore Military Glory, as moſt neceſſary, hath been preferr'd to all others; beſides, it is acquired with greater danger, and is founded on nobler Paſſions.

Amongſt all incitements to it, nothing hath proved ſo effectual as the Inſtitution of the Orders of Knights Companions and Brethren.

Such Orders do engage Princes by the ſtricteſt Ties of Honour, to give in their own Perſons an Example of Military Virtue, as alſo the higheſt Incouragement imaginable to follow it: For by theſe Fraternities they deſcend from their Greatneſs, and conſent that brave and gallant Men ſhould be brought into a ſort of Equality with themſelves. Amongſt

Amongſt Military Orders, there are none that can diſpute either Antiquity or Dignity with that of the Garter ; which may indeed be called the Mother-Order ; For the other great Orders have ſprung out of this Root, being formed upon the Model of it.

Such Inſtitutions, like other things of the ſame nature, in their firſt conceptions uſe to be imperfect, and calculated for receiving the Reformations that time only brings : But the Rules of this Order were from the beginning ſo well digeſted, that they have admitted of few or no material Changes.

To the Antiquity and Wiſdom of the Inſtitution, I may add the Chaſtity of the Order : The Knigths have at no time exceeded the firſt foundation of Twenty ſix, contrary to the fate of other Orders; of which none have ſupported their Dignity as this hath done, conſidering jointly the ſmall number, and ſingular eminency of thoſe that have been of it, *viz.* Four hundred ninety ſeven only. And yet amongſt theſe, there have been Eight Emperors (of whom two, *Sigiſmond*, and *Charles* the Vth went to *England* and received it there, ſo much did they value the Honour of being of it ;) Forty five Kings, including thoſe of *England* ;

and

and above Sixty Princes, for the moſt part Sovereigns; Not to mention that the others generally deſerving to be Princes, were therefore by the Order in a manner made ſuch.

The Qualities of *Edward* III. who founded this Order, gave a peculiar Luſtre to it; He was the Greateſt and Braveſt Prince of His Time, in the opinion of all others, as well as of the *Germans*, who firſt made Him Vicar-General of the Empire, and afterwards offered Him the Imperial Diadem.

He claimed the Crown of *France* as his Juſt and Lawful Inheritance, and ſtudied by the Inſtitution of this Order, to engage the moſt Martial Spirits of the Age, in his Quarrel. It was with his Garter that he gave the Signal at the Battel of *Creſſy*; remembring, it ſeems, that which was reported of one of his Predeceſſors, *Richard* the I*ſt*, That he had upon a like occaſion, with great Succeſs, made uſe of a Garter. In this Battel the whole Power of *France* fell before Him; upon which Augury he made the Garter the chief ſign of the Order. *Richard* the I*ſt*, is alſo ſaid upon ſuch an account to have had the ſame deſign. Beſides, a Garter is the Symbol and Badg of Unity, and therefore moſt proper to ſignifie theſe

Bonds

Bonds of Amity and Affection into which all the Companions were to reckon themſelves knit.

He delighted much in Devices, and choſe for the Device of the Order, theſe words, *Honi ſoit qui mal y Penſe*; in *Engliſh*, *May he be aſhamed that thinks ill* (or does not approve) *of it*. That is, either of the Order it ſelf, or of his Title to the Crown of *France*, which gave occaſion to the Inſtitution.

He made *Blew* the chief Colour, that being the Colour of the Field of the Arms of *France*, which, with the Title he had about that time aſſumed to himſelf, his Succeſſors have ever ſince uſed: Beſides, *Blew* denotes the Sublime and Celeſtial Temper of thoſe who were to be of the Order. The Pilgrims that returned from the *Holy Land*, brought over ſuch an account of St. *George* (then the *Chriſtian Mars*) particularly of his Tutelary care of the *Engliſh* in that War, that according to the Perſuaſions of thoſe Times, he made him the Patron of the Order, as well as of the Nation.

He wiſely conſidered that other Sovereign Princes might think it a leſſening of them, to come into an Order ſubject to the Laws and

Government of *England*; therefore he intirely ſeparated its Concerns, and made it a diſtinct Body with Seals and Officers, and Statutes peculiar to it; over which the Seals and Laws of *England* have no ſort of Authority.

This is the Order, *Sir*, ſo deſervedly famous over all *Chriſtendom*, theſe Three hundred and forty Years, of which we have now the Honor, in the Name of the King our Maſter, to Preſent Your Electoral Highneſs the Enſigns. The ſame Order which His Highneſs, Your Illuſtrious Father, deſired ſo much, and received as a great Honour done Him, and to which he did great Honour: He wore it in a time of Action, when the Fate not only of the *North*, but of the whole Empire; nay, I may add, of all *Europe*, turned according to the Meaſures that He took, and which is more, turned often with the approbation of all good men. It was thus that he run His Career, which he finiſhed with an happineſs that might be called *the obtaining of the Prize*, if that were to be done here; For he being full of Honour and Years, in Peace and quiet, Belov'd and Eſteem'd by the better part of Mankind, died; leaving behind him the only Two Things to be left, a Great and Good Name, and a Glorious Succeſſor. It

It is alſo the ſame Garter, as well as the ſame Order, with which we are to inveſt your Highneſs. This I ſhould call a happy *Omen*, that the Order is ſtill to receive the ſame Honour: But your Highneſs hath not left the World to Divination and Conjecture; you have begun your Regence in a way worthy of the Son of ſuch a Father, and already given Mankind real Inſtances of that which they may expect: And now this day you are to put the Order in poſſeſſion of the Honour which you have, as it were, advanced to it, and to which the Order hath a Natural Claim, your Highneſs having acquired the ſame, as the Founder did his, by defeating the ancient Enemies of both Nations. For this Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, the King, my Maſter, as well as for doing your Highneſs greater Honour, hath ſent you a Sword, amongſt the Enſigns of the Order, which hitherto was never done to any other.

Sir, Nothing is more evident then, that this Society was inſtituted for carrying on a War with *France*, in which War the Emperor, the Princes of *Brandenburg*, *Bavaria*, *Lorrain*, and many others, were engaged by a

Confederacy with the Founder of this Order, as your Highneſs, and others, their Succeſſors, are now with the preſent Soveraign of it. It ſeems in all Ages it hath been the Wiſdom of Great Princes to have no other thing to do with that Crown. Sure that which hath happened in this Age, doth not alter the Caſe; nay, the preſent Confederacy is a Demonſtration, that it is the Senſe of Mankind, that the Publick quiet can be no longer ſecured by the Faith of Treaties; and therefore, that a firm Peace is only to be obtained by a thorough War: For Men that having enriched themſelves by Violence, are fallen in love with it, will love on till they loſe by it, then it will be ſeaſonable to truſt to Treaties, the incapacity ſuch Men ſhall be in to break them, will be ſurety for their keeping them.

Edward the 3*d* deſigned a Conqueſt, and ſucceeded in it: But there is here place for yet a more Noble Deſign, that of a Redemption. The Work of an *Hero* is not to mind his own Buſineſs only, much leſs to do hurt, to plunder the World with *Alexander*, or ruine his own Country with *Cæſar*; but to do good chiefly to others; to chain up the Diſturbers

of

of the Publick Peace, to ſet Bounds to Exorbitant Power, and the Will of Man; *and ſo to deſerve the Bleſſings of thoſe that were ready to periſh. All this the King, my Maſter, hath done, by redeeming his own Country from Ruine, and other Countries from the danger of it,* in ſuffering them to become his own: *Thus endeavouring every where to ſtem the Inundations of the preſent Times, as his Anceſtors did thoſe of theirs.*

But to this, not only the Example of the Soveraign invites thoſe of the Order, but the Order it ſelf, in a particular manner, engages them, *Pugnare pro jure & tuitione oppreſſorum & indigentium,* To fight for the relief of the Poor and the oppreſſed.

This, Reaſon, Humanity, common Chriſtianity, and Intereſt too, requires of all Men, much more of Princes, that are to act as God's Vicegerents, who Glories in nothing oftner than in his firm purpoſes to avenge and protect Widows and Orphans, and ſuch others, the Innocent, though Unfortunate part of Mankind, to wit, by commanding all thoſe that have power to do it, to puniſh their Oppreſſors.

Thus

Thus it is here, That a Capacity to do good, not only gives a Title to it, but makes the doing of it a Duty. It is ſtrange, That among Chriſtians in all Times there ſhould have been ſome who doubted of this, and have had narrower Thoughts of Heroical Enterprizes than either the *Jews* or *Heathens* had; nay, of whom ſome have believ'd all War to be unlawful, ſince the Deſign of Chriſtianity was to exalt our Natures to a higher and ſublimer pitch of Perfection, and not to ſtifle and undo, with ſpecious pretences, that which is moſt Commendable in them, the Inclinations and Ties we may have to do one another good.

The *Jews* of old had ſo Noble an Opinion of ſuch Performances, that they imputed them to Inſpiration; they thought, that without extraordinary Aſſiſtances, Men had neither Goodneſs nor Largeneſs of Soul ſufficient for them.

It is true, ſeveral among them endeavoured thus to defend the Irregularities that ſometimes did accompany ſuch Actions, and ſuppoſed an expreſs Order from God, as neceſſary to juſtifie them. Yet Rules and Laws are means

means for obtaining the ends which they relate to, and in that relation cannot be too well observed; but they are not the ends themſelves which muſt ſtill be purſued, tho in another way, if the ordinary way fails. No doubt the Letter of the Law, that upon great occaſions oppoſes it ſelf to the publick Safety, which is intended by all Laws, muſt needs be the Letter that kills. This thoſe high Pretenders came at laſt to underſtand (and to fight even on their *Sabbaths*) tho their Laws were given them by God; and that it was their humour to ſwallow Camels, and ſtrain at Gnats; to let go the Subſtance for the Law, and periſh in defence of the Letter of it. The true ſtanding Character in all Ages and Nations, and ordinarily the Fate too, of Weak, and Warm, and Obſtinate (tho often Well-meaning) Men.

Thoſe *Jews* are much more in the right, who aſcribe great Events more particularly to God, becauſe of that which is ſingular (as well as of his Concern) in them. Thus they would, no doubt, judge of the late Revolution in *Britain*, where we have an Illuſtrious Example of ſuch ſorts of Events. In which the concurrence of great Dangers, of an unexpected Opportunity

to

to be delivered from them; of the Capacity and Circumſtances of the Deliverer, as if they had been given for this End; of the evident infatuation of thoſe whoſe Intereſt (and in whoſe Power) it was to have prevented it; of a multitude of meer Accidents previous and abſolutely neceſſary to it, which by Humane Wiſdom could neither have been foreſeen nor procured: In a word, of a Chain and Coincidency of various, and often, in appearance Croſs Events; yet in effect, ſo well agreeing with the Methods reſolved on, that Divine Goodneſs and Humane Prudence ſeem to have had a Correſpendence. All this, with the ſudden vaniſhing of Difficulties that had appear'd, in a manner inſuperable, and a Succeſs worthy of the Care of Providence (ſuch as Hiſtory cannot parallel), without Blood, Danger, or Diſorder; So that the Publick Peace and Quiet ſeemed rather not interrupted than reſtored; as if no change had hapned, except in our Hearts and Thoughts. All this I ſay, does compleat an Event ſo much above the ordinary courſe of things, that whoever believes, that God does at all concern himſelf in Humane Affairs (much more ſuch as believe, that the Hairs of

our

our Heads are numbred), muſt needs conclude, that this whole buſineſs was (to ſpeak ſo) laid and concerted by him. *Sed præſtat de Carthagine, ut aiunt, ſilere quam pauca dicere.* And therefore to return to my Subject.

The *Heathens* went yet further in doing Honour to the Authors of ſuch great Undertakings; They thought they could not do too much to encourage Men to venture upon them: And therefore upon ſuch accounts they Deified their *Hero*'s; Men ſeemed to them in the performance ſo like their Gods, that they could not abſtain from Honouring the Copies with the Names of the Originals. The *Heathens* conſidered the Publick Good that was done; for as their *Hero*'s became their Gods for chaſtiſing Oppreſſors, in their Opinion the Enemies of Mankind, ſo others became their *Hero*'s for deſtroying Monſtrous Beaſts of the ſame Temper, if we may not rather believe, as no doubt we may, that the Poets, the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, meant Men (and to them gave the other borrowed Name, as more proper than their own) whoſe Souls, by Succeſs in their Paſſions, were become as Monſtrous as they deſcrib'd the Shapes

and Voracity of those Beasts to have been.

Sir, How Great and Noble Thoughts would those *Jews* and *Heathens* have of the present Undertaking in which the King, my Master, your Electoral Highness, and so many other Princes are engag'd? An Undertaking such as Humane Nature requires, where Honour, and Duty, and Interest go hand in hand together: And the most necessary thing to be done, is the greatest and best thing that can be done.

In particular, it is an Undertaking that will transmit your Highness Name Glorious to Posterity: for you first gave Life and Motion to it, by saving the Town of *Cullen*, and that whole Electorat, by taking *Keiserswert*, *Rhinberg* and *Bonn*; by routing the Forces sent to assist them, and so delivering the *Lower Rhine* from the Chains that in time must have prov'd those of the Empire.

Sir, You have thus out-done the Enemy in Diligence, their most Commendable Quality, if it were well imploy'd: You have overcome them where they themselves, and others too, think them most invincible, behind Walls: You have

have defeated their Troops, neither by Number nor Surprize; Advantages are to be taken; but it is greater not to ſtand in need of them.

Thus your Highneſs hath begun the War, where it muſt end with Victory, and taken to your ſelf a ſhare in it ſuitable to the Dignity of your Family, and the Importance of the Conjuncture, which gave your Highneſs the Opportunity to Signalize the beginnings of your Regence by doing the Publick ſuch Eminent Services; as if Providence, in compliance with the Integrity of your Intentions, took care, that no ſooner you ſhould be in a Capacity to do good, but that the Publick ſhould require and receive the Benefit of it, to ſignifie to your Highneſs, that the Good of the Publick ought to be the End of your Greatneſs, and to others, That it is the End, and will be ſo.

Sir, The great Power that God has put in your hands, can at no Time be better imployed. Without Controverſie, the Peace and Happineſs of *Europe*, during this Age, depends upon the Succeſs of this War.

All Laws, Divine and Humane, of Peace and War, the Fences of the Publick Safety are broke thorough; Thoſe Eternal Dictates of Reaſon, the Obligations of Honour, Humanity, Oaths, Promiſes, Religion, as well as the Cuſtoms of Nations, which the Neceſſities of Humane Affairs have rendred inviolable, and without which the great Society of Mankind can no more ſubſiſt, than private Societies can without Rules and Laws: All theſe have been openly and avowedly trampled on.

Now if the Ambition, and other Paſſions of Men that have done ſuch things, have carried them ſo far, notwithſtanding the juſt apprehenſions which, no doubt, they had of a general reſentment; whither will the ſame Paſſions not carry them, if the preſent Confederacy ſhould happen to be fruſtrated, and there ſhould remain nothing more for them to be afraid of.

But better things, no doubt, are reſerved for this Age. The Chariot Wheels of thoſe that have asked Brick, and forbid Straw, begin already to move heavily. And provided the *Eaſterly* Wind continue to blow ſteady, and neither little private Intereſts, (ſure little in compariſon),

pariſon), nor certain Points of Honour (only tolerable when Innocent) diſorder the preſent Harmony, the Event is infallible.

Sir, Nothing can contribute more to this than the happy Union that is between the King my Maſter, and your Electoral Highneſs, which ſtates His Majeſty, and your Highneſs, in the beſt Circumſtances imaginable for preventing or removing differences.

This, among other Reaſons, gives ground to hope, that the Confederacy is not to be broke, ſince the Union I ſpeak of cannot be diſſolved. It is ſtrong, by all that is Sacred amongſt Men, the Ties of Honour, Religion, Blood, Friendſhip, Obligations, Engagements, and I may add of the ſame Intereſts and Deſigns with relation to the Publick.

To ſo many Ties it may ſeem there needed no addition of a new one. But His Majeſty was reſolved not to loſe any opportunity of giving publick Inſtances of the great Affection and Eſteem that he hath for your Electoral Highneſs: And the Knights Companions were unanimouſly of Opinion, That his Majeſty could not better diſpoſe of the greateſt Honour that he can give, than by ſending it to

your

your Electoral Highneſs; from whom the Order may expect the greateſt return of Honour that it can at preſent receive.

Monſieur FULCKS, *Miniſter of State, His Speech.*

SIR,

HIS moſt Serene Highneſs, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, our Gracious Prince, receives the Honour his Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* has been pleaſed to confer on him, in ſending him the Badges of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, with all due Reſpect and Eſteem. For whether its Antiquity be regarded, it being Three Hundred

SErenissimus Princeps, Elector Brandenburgicus, *Dominus Noſter Clementiſſimus, debito cum reſpectu atq; æſtimatione acceptat honorem, quo Regia Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ condecorare ipſum voluit tranſmiſſis inſignibus toto Orbe celebratiſſimi Ordinis Equitum Divi* Georgii *Aureæ Peciſcetidis. Sive enim reſpiciamus Antiquitatem inclytiſſimi Ordinis, qui jam trecentos*

centos

Thirty Nine Years since its first beginning, or the glorious Founder of it, *Edward* the Third, together with his Royal Qualities, especially his unheard of Courage, and the Happiness that attended him; or whether the Splendor and Excellency of those that have been honour'd with the most Noble Order be consider'd; amongst whom are reckon'd several great Monarchs, and what is wonderful, Eight Emperors, Five and Forty Kings, Sixty Electors and Princes, vested with Soveraign Power, besides a great many other *Hero*'s renowned both by their Birth and Actions; or whether the design of

centos triginta novem annos à primis suis incunabulis numerat; seu gloriam Fundatoris, Edvardi *tertii, cum omnibus eo fastigio dignis Virtutibus, tùm imprimis inusitatâ fortitudine ac felicitate clarissimi Regis; sive Splendorem ac præstantiam eorum, queis istius Ordinis honos obtigit, inter quos multi sublimes Monarchæ, & quod jam-jam non sine admiratione audivimus, Octo Imperatores Romani, quadraginta quinq; Reges, Sexaginta Electores, & ut plurimùm Supremo Imperio gaudentes Principes, præter plurimos alios non minus Splendore Natalium, quàm rerum gestarum gloria celeberrimos Heroes numerantur; sive etiam scopum institutî qui præcipuè ad*

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the Institution be looked on, which was the defence of Justice, the relieving the oppressed, and the encouragement of true Vertue, 'twill be found, that it gives place to no Order in the world, but on the contrary does far excel them all. The Excellency whereof is visible, by those two things that are absolutely required in every true Knight, which are, not to have been tainted of any Baseness, or of any Cowardize. But the Dignity of this Order has been so fully shewn by His Majesties Envoy, that 'twould be superfluous to add anything to what he has said. Indeed in the ancient Histories of the

defensionem Justitiæ, sublevationem oppressorum, & cultum veræ atq; infucatæ Virtutis tendit; manifestò deprehendetur, isthunc nulli alteri ejus generis Ordini toto Orbe concedere, multis autem rebus alios longé antecellere. Cujus præstantiæ infallibile documentum perspicitur in duobus palmariis genuini Equitis requisitis, ut nimirum is nunquam proditionis cujuspiam, aut quod turpi fugâ tergum hosti obverterit, insimulari potuerit: Sed quæ ad dignitatem hujus Ordinis spectant, ea jam à Domino Legato ita luculenter ac solidè deducta sunt, ut superfluum fuerit eidem aliquid superaddere velle. Equidem in Antiquâ Historia Græcorum com-

primis

Greeks and *Romans*, many Examples may be found, where Kingdoms and Provinces have been given away to others by the Poſſeſſors thereof; but Deſert and Right were not always the Cauſes of ſuch Donations: They were oftner made by blind Chance or Favour, or elſe Reaſons of State were the occaſions of them. But that Honour which is founded only on Merits, and which proceeds from a true and ſolid conſideration of Worth only, is to be preferred above Scepters and Crowns. And the conferring of this Noble Order muſt be thus looked upon, ſince it is done by a King who

primis & Romanorum multa licet videre Exempla, Regnorum ac inſignium Provinciarum à Poſſeſſoribus in alios collatorum: Sed tantorum munerum cauſa non ſemper meritum aut jus reperitur: Sæpè iſta cæca fortuna, aut enormi favori debentur, aut quia Reipublicæ rationes iſta per alios potius poſſideri ſuaſerunt. Aſt qui ſolo Virtutis merito nititur, & ex verâ ſolidâq; præſtantiæ æſtimatione promanet honos ipſis Sceptris Coroniſq; longè præſtabilior habendus. Atq; eodem modulo quoq, collatio Inclyti hujus Ordinis menſuranda eſt, imprimis cum ea proficiſcatur à Rege, cui nil niſi prævia exacta cognitione & maturo judicio

does nothing but with an exact knowledge and mature deliberation. For altho his Electoral Highneſs could not but have always thought it an Honour to have been of this Order, yet he looks upon it as greater ſtill in this, That the Dignity is conferred upon him by his preſent Majeſty of *Great Britain*. The Diamonds and Gold which ſhine on the Badges thereof, receive yet a greater luſtre from ſo glorious a Hand, which the Divine Providence has made choice of to render this Age famous even for Miracles, to be a terror and chaſtiſement to Tyrants, to deliver the oppreſſed, raiſe up thoſe that were

ſuſcipitur. Quanquam enim Serenitas ſua Electoralis ſemper ſibi decorum habitura fuerat illuſtriſſimo huic Ordini adſcribi. Quòd tamen id à Regiâ Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ, quæ nunc rerum potitur, fiat, id multis modis gaudium, quo ipſius mens ex eâ perfunditur, adauget. Quin ipſi Adamantes & Aurum, queis inſignia Ordinis radiant, multò vividiorem Splendorem mutuantur à manu tam glorioſi collatoris, quam Numen Divina Providentia elegit ad Seculum hoc Miraculis inſigniendum, quæ Tyrannis Terrorem incutit, eorumque inſolentiam caſtigat & ſolo affligit, quæ Oppreſſos liberat, & è ruinis ſub-

fallen, reſtore thoſe that are driven out, to ſtabliſh Tottering Crowns, and which having already freed Two Kingdoms, will in all probability gloriouſly recover a Third in a ſhort time. Things that come from ſuch an auguſt hand cannot but be of excellent Vertue and Effect. His incomparable Valour and Courage, and the bleſſing of Heaven, have had this great effect, that the moſt Famous Nations in the World, have put *Four Crowns* on his Head, and on that of his Royal Conſort, adorned likewiſe with all the ſame Vertues and Perfections. Which

ſublevat, ſpoliatos reſtitu it, titubantes Coronas ſtabilit, immo quæ adhuc calet ab admiranda liberatione duorum Regnorum, cui & de tertio propediem trophæum ſtatuendum Auguramur. Quæ à tam Auguſtâ manu dantur ſingulari Virtute & effectu vacua eſſe non poſſunt velut quæ incomparabili ſuâ fortitudine animiq; conſtantiâ, ac cœtitùs proſperato ſucceſſu effecit, ut celeberrima toto orbe Natio quatuor Coronas ipſius & ſereniſſimæ Conſortis Reginæ, omnium Virtutum ac gratiarum Matris, capiti exornando porrexerit: Quibus Coronis tamen divinum Lumen quo caput iſtud circumfunditur, plus ſplendoris affert quam ab iiſdem

Crowns, instead of adding any Ornament to the Persons that are possessed of them, become more illustrious from the heads of those that wear them. His Electoral Highness was the first of any Foreign Prince that has received this Noble Token of Favour from His Royal Majesty. From whence his Highness cannot but acknowledge, That tho His Royal Majesty, and his Electoral Highness, were before nearly Related, His Royal Majesty has thought fit to make still a closer Union. 'Tis not to be question'd, but that it proceeds from the Secret Providence

Accipit. Quo & illud Accedit, quòd Serenitas Sua Electoralis inter exteros Principes prima sit, quam Regia Sua Majestas illustri hocce æstimationis ac benevolentiæ Suæ signo muneravit. Ex quo & eadem agnoscit, quòd licet jam antea Regia Sua Majestas & Serenitas Sua Electoralis sanctissimo sanguinis & propinquæ cognationis vinculo divinitùs sint combinatæ, Regia tamen Majestas isthanc necessitudinem isthoc ordinis ligamine arctius adhuc ad stringere præclarum duxerit. Nec dubitare fas est, quin & istud ex occultâ operatione Divinæ providentiæ promanârit, ut cùm hic Ordo primùm ab Edvardo tertio institutus fuerit, & quidem

præ-

of God; That as this Order was instituted by *Edward* the Third, especially against the *French*, who then, as at present, began to strive for the Universal Monarchy, so now is conferr'd by *William* the Third, on *Frederick* the Third, at a time when they Two first of all displayed their Colours for the Freedom of *Europe*, and with United Forces, opposed Themselves to that monstrous and dreadful Enemy, rendring the Thing more Ominous, by the Badge which this Order makes use of, *Hony soit qui mal y pense*. Let him perish shamefully who dares rashly despise

præcipuè contra Gallos, qui jam tum insolentiam & dominandi libidinem, quâ nunc totum ferè Orbem subversum eunt, parturiebant, idem nunc à Guilielmo tertio in Fridericum tertium conferatur, & eo quidem tempore, quo hi duo primi signum ad excutiendum, quod Europæ cervicibus imminebat, jugum sustulerunt, ac junctis animis viribusq; immani ac truculento isti hosti sese objecerunt, auspicatissimis victoriarum monumentis symboli, quô hic ordo utitur, Omen firmaturi, Hony soit qui mal y pense, dedecore obrutus pereat, qui insolubilem hanc conjunctionem contemnere, aut temerare ausus fuerit. Quò etiam

this inſeparable Alliance. To this, without doubt, His Royal Majeſty had regard, when He ſent the Sword to His Electoral Highneſs, which otherwiſe relates not to the Badges of the Order, and was never before conferred on any Knight; and with which he would have him girt with ſo great Solemnity, that he might make uſe of it in his Wars, for the aſſerting the Freedom of *Europe*. His Electoral Highneſs certainly deſigns to do that which His Majeſty intended by conferring this Honour on him, and will always think himſelf ſo ſtrictly u-

tiam, ſine dubio, pro ſolitâ ſibi Sapientiâ, reſpexit Regia Sacra Majeſtas, cùm Serenitati ſuæ Electorali Gladium, qui aliàs cum Ordinis inſignibus tranſmitti non ſolet. Ad inſignia Ordinis haud ſpectat, & *antea nemini Equitum oblatus fuit, offerri, eodemq; illam in tantâ Solennitate accingi juſſerit; ut nimirum eodem in Belli & Periculorum Societate, ad aſſerendam Europæ Libertatem à jugo Gallico uteretur. Sanè Serenitas ſua Electoralis Regiæ Suæ Majeſtatis ſcopum, ad quem delato hocce Honore collimat, ex aſſe implebit. Eadem ita arctè Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtati ſeſe obſtrictam judicabit,*

nited to His Majeſty, that no Force nor Artifice ſhall ever be able to break the Union: But he will eſteem whatever Fortune, whether bad or good, that attends his Majeſty, to be the ſame as if it happen'd to his Highneſs, making no other difference betwixt his Majeſties Concerns and his own, than to give thoſe of his Majeſty the firſt place. Moreover, his Electoral Highneſs will never render himſelf unworthy the Honour conferred, or forget the Statutes of the Order. And becauſe his Electoral Highneſs is now become one of the Mem-

judicabit, ut nulla vis aut fraus ad eam divellendam valitura ſit: Quæcunq; Regiæ Suæ Majeſtati, proſperè aut ſecùs evenerint, ſibi quoq; accidiſſe judicabit. Deniq; Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtatis & proprias rationes non alio diſcrimine habebit, quam quòd iſtis cura priorq; locus deferendus ſit. De cæterò, Serenitas ſua Electoralis delato hocce Honore nunquam ſeſe indignum reddet, ac Statuta Ordinis Memori ſemper mente tenebit. Et quia Serenitas ſua Electoralis nunc inter Membra Ordinis recepta eſt, ab inclytâ Nationе Anglicana inſtituti, hujus Gloriæ & Emolumentum eidem ſemper quam maxime

cordi

bers of the Order, instituted amongst the *English* Nation, his Highness will always endeavour to promote their Interest and Glory. Lastly, His Highness thanks the Commissioners, in that they have been pleased to undertake the conferring this Noble Present on him, and thanks his Royal Majesty for having chosen them for this Solemnity, to whom his Electoral Highness will on all occasions shew all Favour and Esteem.

cordi erunt. Ad Extremum Serenitas sua Electoralis Dominis Legatis Gratias agit, quod Officium tam egregii & acceptissimi Muneris offerendi in se suscipere voluerunt: Eidem gratissimum est à suâ Regia Majestate istos potissimùm huic Functioni obeundæ delectos, quos & quâ Æstimatione & Affectu Sua Serenitas Electoralis prosequatur, nulla occasione demonstrare omittet.

FINIS.